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**Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America.**

Chicago, Ill.

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**REPORT**

OF THE

**SOCIETY'S WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

From the Time of its Organization,

(Fall of 1888,)

to NOVEMBER 1st, 1900.

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## Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America,

(A CORPORATION)

CHICAGO, ILL.

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### Officers of the Society.

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#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Israel Cowen,  
Dr. B. Felsenthal,  
Marcus Freund,  
Henry N. Hart,  
Dr. Emil G. Hirsch,

Samuel Klausner,  
Abraham R. Levy,  
Adolph Loeb,  
Adolph Moses,  
Julius Rappaport,

Jacob Simon.

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#### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Adolph Loeb, Esq., President,

191 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Vice-President,

Adolph Moses, Esq., Treasurer,

Rabbi J. Rappaport, Recording Secretary.

Rabbi A. R. Levy, Corresponding Secretary,

15 York Street, Chicago, Ill.



# CHARTER AND BY-LAWS.

By the terms of its charter, the name of this Corporation is :  
**THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA."**

The said corporation is formed to promote agricultural pursuits among the Jews in general; and to assist and encourage such of the Jewish poor who are able and willing to establish themselves as farmers in the United States, or in the Dominion of Canada.

The management of the corporation, the home of which is in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, is vested in a Board of eleven (11) Directors, who are elected for the term of two (2) years, and who elect the officers of the Society from their midst.

## BY-LAWS.

### ARTICLE 1.

#### NAME AND OBJECT.

Sec. 1. This society shall be known as "**THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA**", and shall have its headquarters in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois.

Sec. 2. The object of this Society is; *to encourage and aid Jewish people to embark as agriculturists in any section of this country, and in the Dominion of Canada.*

### ARTICLE 2.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1. Any individual, or any organization paying the sum of Three (3) dollars, or more, annually to this Society, shall be a member of the organization.

### ARTICLE 3,

#### MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. There shall be a General meeting of this Society Biennially, held in the city of Chicago, during the month of January. The day of such meeting to be fixed upon by the Directors of the Society.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the Society may be held at the call of the Directors, or at the request of ten (10) members of the Society.

Sec. 3. At the General meeting of the Society there shall be elected, by ballot, eleven (11) Directors, to serve for the term of two (2) years, or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

#### ARTICLE 4.

##### OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The Board of Directors shall elect from their number the following officers : President; Vice-President; Secretary; Treasurer, and such other officers as may, from time to time, be necessary for the transaction of the Society's business.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors shall meet at such time and place as may be fixed upon by the Board, or by the officers of the Society.

#### ARTICLE 5.

##### QUORUM.

Sec. 1. The Board of Directors and Ten (10) members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the meetings of the Society; and Five (5) members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Directors' meeting.

#### ARTICLE 6.

##### VACANCIES.

Sec. 1. The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill all vacancies in any office for unexpired terms.

#### ARTICLE 7.

##### AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended or altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Society.

## THE WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Chicago, Ill., November 1st, 1900.

*To the Officers and Directors of the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid  
Society of America.*

GENTLEMEN:

I am to report to you the result of our work—the work of promoting agricultural pursuits among our poor Russian and Roumanian brethren. In doing this, I feel that there is an important sense in which the phrase, “the result of our work,” is far from being applicable to what is presented to you in this report. The influence which the pursual of agricultural employment must and will have, upon the life and character of the Russian, Roumanian and Galician Jews in this country, is so vital, important and far-reaching, that it is premature to speak, at the present time, of anything which can properly be called *the result* of our work. We may observe, indeed, the results of our endeavors in this direction, as we observe what has resulted from the husbandman's toil when we see the clean-ploughed furrow, the smooth-raked earth that covers the seed, or the light green hue with which the soil is clothed by the up-shooting blades; but it is for those to speak of *the result* of that labor who shall see the waving yellow crops, the industry of the harvest field, and the blessings of peace and contentment arising from such honest and useful human effort. No more, at best, than what the tender herb is to the ripened fruit, are the present results of our work to the harvest of immeasurable good of which such work is to be productive, and in which, by the help of a kind Providence, it will result.



Using the term with this qualification, however, there is enough in the result attained through the work of the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society, as at present visible, to furnish matter of much interest, more especially since many earnest and well-meaning persons were adverse to the undertaking, and looked upon it as impracticable and unpromising. We propose, therefore, to devote this report, first, to a statement of the present condition of those of our poor Jewish brethren who, under our guidance, have taken up farming as their calling, and, secondly, to an inquiry into the prospective issue of our work in the future, and the probability of having it extended and made commensurate with the great good that can be accomplished by and through it.

### OUR BEGINNING.

The first step in our work was made twelve years ago. In the fall of the year 1888, four families were assisted to purchase each eighty acres of virgin prairie-land in southwestern Minnesota and locate there as farmers. Since that time we have encouraged and assisted from two to ten families annually to leave the enslaving sweatshop, or the unpromising and degrading "peddling" in the city, and start out as farmers. During the twelve years of our operations, we have dealt with seventy-six individual parties. These came to us on their own initiative. We encouraged and assisted them in their endeavor, and, with but one single exception, they are all today engaged in their new and chosen vocation, some more and some less successful, but all alike putting forth their best efforts to establish themselves and their families as agriculturists.

One man, the head of a family, died on his farm in Minnesota, and his widow and children joined the Hirsch colony in Canada. Others, who at first located on small tracts of land near Chicago, have gone farther west and have located on larger and more extensive farms. In this connection special mention must be made of the families Nudelman and Lloyd. They went from Dakota westward, and located in Smith's Valley, Lyons County, Nevada, where they are successfully working a large farm. With a capital of about \$100, Joseph Nudelman started farming in Dakota some twelve years ago, and when he went west, eight years ago, he had a capital of less than \$600. Today, his live-stock consists of thirty heads of cattle, and from forty to fifty horses and colts. He has all the implements and machinery necessary to work a large farm. His lands and the water rights he owns, are valued at \$20,000, and on all of that there is an incumbrance of about \$14,000. Sam Nudelman, the son of the former, and Jacob Lloyd are also successful Jewish farmers located in Smith's Valley.

## FARMERS IN THE MIDDLE-WEST.

Seventy-one of our Jewish farmer families, comprising 314 persons— 151 adults over the age of sixteen years and 163 children and youths— are located in the middle-west, in the states of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Eight of these families are working rented farms; 24 have filed homestead claims on government land; and the other thirty-nine families are located on thirty separate homesteads. These homesteads, an aggregation of 2987 acres of land, have been purchased by the respective owners at a cost of \$38,980, and with the improvements put in by our people, the lands today represent a value of \$63,970. Among these homesteads there are high priced berry and fruit farms, for which was paid from \$100 to \$150 per acre. There are, secondly, lands which have been under cultivation when purchased by our people, and which were purchased as "ready farms", and, thirdly, farms made by our people from virgin prairie or wood lands, purchased at low figures, from \$5 to \$8 per acre.

### HOMESTEADS.

Classifying the homesteads along the lines indicated we have as follows:

1. Five homesteads, berry and fruit farms, all in the state of Michigan, and comprising 127 acres, purchased by six families for the sum of \$12,850. The purchasers invested in these farms the sum of \$9,500. Two of the homesteads are free from any indebtedness, and three are incumbered to the extent of \$2,850. The present value of these five homesteads, with all the improvements on them— live stock excepted— is, according to the estimate and appraisal made by the owners of the farms, \$19,400.

2. Six homesteads— cultivated or ready farms— comprising 720 acres, were secured by ten families for the sum of \$13,890. These families had an aggregate capital of \$3,500, which they paid on the purchase price of their respective farms, and the homesteads are still mortgaged to the extent of \$9,150. The total value at present of these six homesteads, excepting the live-stock on them, is given by the respective owners to be \$17,150.

3. The remaining 19 homesteads, aggregating 2,140 acres of land were, so to speak, made by our people out of virgin prairie, or wood lands. The lands, all fertile and rich soil, were purchased at prices from \$5 to \$8 per acre, according to their location in newer or more settled districts. Twenty-three parties, having in all \$4,475 purchased these lands for the aggregate sum of \$12,240. Less than one

dollar per acre was the first part-payment made by our people on these lands. In every case, however, the party or parties purchasing the land took possession of it, and started to work on it immediately after the purchase was made.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

Considerable improvements have been made by our people on these lands. Almost the entire acreage has been fenced in, and a very large portion of the land has been cleared, broken and made tillable. Over 1,000 acres are now under cultivation, and over 800 acres, all wood land, is at present used for pasturage. These acres will, within three or four years, also be cleared and cultivated, and while today 19 homes are serving to accomodate 27 families engaged in the working of these lands, it is the intention to establish more separate homes as the lands are cleared and made fit for cultivation, so that each family will have and occupy a home of its own. Judiciously directed, this can be done within two or three years at an inconsiderable outlay of money. The present value of these 19 homesteads— aside from the live stock on them— is \$27,420, and the total incumbrance on them is now \$4,500.

### BUILDINGS.

On the thirty homesteads classified above, there are over 130 buildings, consisting of 33 dwelling houses, 35 barns, 22 stables, 19 granaries, 20 machine and wagon sheds, and 10 corn cribs. Eighty-four of these buildings have been erected by our people since they took hold on the farms, and other buildings, already on the farms at the time of their purchase by us, have been repaired and enlarged at considerable cost.

### LIVE-STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

The total outlay for implements and machinery by all of our farmers, has been \$9,370. Deducting for the wear and tear, the implements and tools have today a value of \$6,600. The live-stock on the various homesteads consists of 78 horses, 23 oxen, 128 cows, 97 calves, 192 sheep, and a large number of all varieties of domestic fowl. The live-stock, which now represents a value of \$10,845, was originally procured at an outlay of less than \$4,000, and is already a most important factor in promoting the material welfare of our farmers, more especially of those who have the advantage of a creamery in their neighborhood. Though the stock is yet generally young, some of our farmers realize \$15 to \$25 per month from milk. One of the



farmers forwarded to us the memorandum slip for the month of July 1900, which he received, together with his check, from his creamery. The memorandum shows that he delivered to his creamery 4,834 pounds of milk, 4.1 test, for which he received \$33.06 in cash. This, of course, is an exceptionally good showing; but it will not be long before many of our farmers will realize \$400 to \$500 annually from milk.

The total value of these thirty homesteads, as they stand and are today, at the most conservative estimate, is \$81,415. Deducting the total incumbrance of \$16,500, and also the \$17,475., the capital invested by the purchasers of these homesteads; and further deducting the \$2,900 expended by us in helping to establish and make these homes, there remains the respectable sum of a little over \$46,000, which is the actual net gain to our farmers, produced by their own exertion and efforts as agriculturists.

### HOMESTEAD CLAIMS.

It will be noticed that the purchasing of fertile, virgin soil by our people has proven to be by far the most advantageous to them in their undertaking as farmers. It is but natural that we have followed this mode in starting our people on their new career. We generally encourage our would-be-farmers to purchase new uncultivated soil at reasonably low prices. However, we also endeavor to assist those of our poor brethren who file claims for homesteads on government lands. Twenty-four parties who have availed themselves of the homestead law, and filed their claims, have been assisted by us. Thirteen of these settlers have already made good their claims, and gained title to the lands they claimed; two will receive their patents in a few months; one will have good title to his claim March 1902; two more in the spring of 1903. Six have filed their claims within the last year, and done but little in the way of improvement on their claims.

On these 24 homesteads, an aggregation of 3840 acres of land, there are 50 buildings, viz: 20 dwelling houses; fourteen barns; six stables, and ten granaries. The settlers have also 60 horses, 50 cows and 67 calves, and some implements. The aggregate value of the 24 homesteads, as appraised by the settlers, is over \$20,000. These settlers did not have on an average \$100 dollars each when they filed their respective claims. Notwithstanding this fact, and in spite of the untold difficulties which beset them, our settlers have done quite well.

We are forced to acknowledge that these people deserve a more effective assistance than what we were able to afford them till now.

The trouble here is that we are unable to secure for the settler a loan of an amount sufficiently large to enable him to start out properly equipped, and the settler is handicapped from the start. It is, comparatively speaking, an easy matter to secure a loan of a few hundred dollars for one of our farmers who has purchased virgin land, and worked it for a year or so. It is not so, however, for the settler.

The fact that the loan can be made a lien on the property to which our farmer holds title makes the securing of it feasible, even if the property is subject to a prior lien of an amount equal, or nearly equal, to its full value. The settler on government land, however, is not in a position to offer collateral security with his promise to pay, and he is compelled to struggle for the first years with scanty, or no means, greatly to his disadvantage and at a sacrifice of all comfort and happiness. A special fund to help along such of our poor who endeavor to make homes for themselves and their families by filing claims on government land, is bound to prove beneficial to our cause, and will contribute to the success of such settlers.

### PRESENT NEEDS.

But whatever be the program of our work in the future; whether we shall encourage the filing of claims on government lands or not, the settlers who have already filed their claims, should not be permitted to become stranded. Especially do we deem it our duty to urge the purchase of a threshing machine—engine and separator—for the settlers in Ramsey county, North Dakota. These people have suffered loss year after year on account of their not being able to get their grain threshed in good season. Even this year they lost a considerable part of their crop by not being able to secure the threshing machine till late in September, when the rain had already caused great damage to their grain.

There is no threshing machine in the immediate vicinity of these people, and if one is purchased and placed at their disposition, and also for the use of the neighboring farmers, the money invested in the machine will come back—earned by the machine—within six or eight years. Our people have this year threshed over 5000 bushels of grain, and have actually paid out for that work the sum of \$200 in cash. That amount, and the additional sum that can be earned by threshing also for other farmers in the vicinity, will pay for the machine in a few years, besides affording the advantage to our people of having their grain threshed in good season.

### RENTED FARMS.

While the principle we follow in our work is to build up homes—

in the strictest sense of that term—for our proteges, yet, the prime motive of our undertaking being the promotion of agricultural pursuits among our people, we have also assisted those of our poor brethren who have rented farms and set out to work the same. Eight of our families are farming in this manner, and they work an aggregate of 900 acres, in farms from 40 to 240 acres. Their possessions consist of implements, which were purchased at a cost of \$2500, and in the following live-stock: 23 horses; 60 cows and 48 calves. The total value of their stock and implements combined is, most conservatively estimated, \$6425. On all of this they owe less than a thousand dollars. Considering that none of these people had any money at all when they started at their work of farming, the showing they make to-day is noteworthy.

Much as can be said against renting of farms, yet this mode can be made a great factor for good in our undertaking. The trouble here, too, lies in the difficulty to secure a loan for a renter, who, at best, can offer but chattels as security for the loan. In this connection we are pleased to state that Mr. Morris Selz of our city has placed at our disposal \$1000., to be known as the "Morris Selz Fund for the Aid of Jewish Agriculturists". This fund is also available for making loans to "renters". Let us hope that other charitably inclined wealthy people here and elsewhere will follow the noble example of Mr. Selz, and thus enable us to extend our work in general, and this branch of it in particular.

## STRUGGLE AND HARDSHIP.

The progress made by our farmers as agriculturists is truly and justly appreciated by them. If it be true, as it indeed is, that man will appreciate what he has gained by hard and honest struggle, our farmers must know how to appreciate their possessions, made and gained by the most stern efforts and unrelaxing austerity.

The endurance of many of these people was sorely tried during the first years of their farmer-life. The new conditions under which they had to live were, indeed, entirely out of harmony with what they conceived to be needed to make life worthy its name. Isolated, not only from their fellow-Jews, but fellow-men (in many instances the nearest neighbor being three or four miles away); living in the bush, miles away from the county or public roads, and struggling for an existence at an occupation the details of which were but barely familiar to them, our farmers have truly lived down the accusation that the Jew, by reason of his social environment and religious training, can be no farmer. There is no doubt that some of our far-



mers would have been willing to abandon their farms the first winter after they had settled on them, had a good opportunity offered itself for them to do so. Of our own personal knowledge we can state, that some would actually have left their farms a few months after they had gone on the land, had they had the financial means needed for such a move. It did, indeed, require many words of encouragement on our part, and more deeds, to hold our people at their new work the first years after they had started at it. This, however, does not detract from the credit due them for the effort they subsequently made to become farmers. Nor does that alter the fact that they are farmers to-day. They have been tried, and they have stood the test. In every instance it has proved that a few years' experience on the farm will cultivate the taste of the Jew for the work and life of the farmer, and develop it to a degree where it is manifest and sure. Our people are to-day earnestly at their chosen occupation, tilling the soil, and they are fully resolved to stay at it, and bring up their children as agriculturists. They love their farm-homes and their new calling as ever husbandman did, and we make bold to assert that it would require great inducement to persuade them to come away from their farms, back to the life in our cities as they knew it.

### FOREST FIRES.

The trials of those of our farmers who suffered by the forest fires in Turtle Lake, and in Barron, in the state of Wisconsin, during the fall of 1898, deserve more than a passing notice. Our farmers located there during the spring of 1894. After four years of hard struggle, such as attend the first efforts of the uninitiated farmer, they had succeeded in building homes which afforded reasonable comfort to them and their families. They had harvested a fairly good crop during the summer of 1898, when, on the 10th of October of that year, the fire swept down upon their district, laying waste whole townships and destroying the homes of hundreds of people. Four of our Jewish farmers were affected by the fire to the extent that they lost all they had—buildings, implements, household-furniture, wearing apparel, crops, and part of their live-stock. The winter being near at hand, there was no other way left for the fire-sufferers but to abandon the desolated farms, and go to the cities. Here they could, at least, entertain a hope of finding employment. The State Relief offered free transportation to all fire-sufferers who desired to go to the cities, and many non-Jews availed themselves of the offer and left their farms. Our Jewish farmers, however, learn-

ing that we were willing to do what we could in the way of assisting them, immediately set about to rebuild their homes. The task was not an easy one. It required even greater effort, and a larger outlay of money, to re-establish these people after the fire, than what it did to settle them at first, four years prior to the conflagration. We published and send forth an appeal for aid in behalf of the fire sufferers and, in response to it, we received some wearing-apparel, some household furnishings and \$877.25 in cash, contributed by organizations and individuals outside of Chicago. In all we expended \$1,140.73 in re-establishing the Jewish fire-sufferers on their farms, and, while they have, as yet, not fully recovered from the losses they suffered, their condition is promising, and the near future will see them safely and comfortably situated.

### HIGHER BENEFITS.

Summing up the result of our work, there is, we trust, in it more than the mere material gain shown above. The influence which the new surroundings and the new occupation has had upon the life, health and disposition of our farmers, is of incalculable value to them and to their children. Aside from the natural healthy influences of climate and food, our farmers enjoy many advantages, and derive great benefits from the conditions by which they are surrounded. Farm life does not permit working at odd and irregular hours. One cannot work behind the plough as he may work at the sewing machine,—after the hour when the day's work ought to be ended. Nor can the work on the farm be deferred for "later on". The care for the live-stock on the farm demands greater punctuality, than does the handling of the dead stock in the sweat-shop. Meal-time and bed-time come, on the farm with more forcible demands for the attention due them, than they do in the city. Day and night come and rule on the farm with by far more telling effect, than they do in the sweat-shop or in the factory. The turning of night into day,—one of the great curses of the ghetto—is almost an impossibility on the farm. Surely there exists no such opportunity there for this viciousness and disorder as it exists in the ghetto. All these conditions have not failed in their good effect upon the mind and disposition of our farmers. The precision and regularity of their life on the farm, has awakened within them a sense and love for order, which is being cultivated by old and young to the comfort and blessing of all.

Another happy change in the disposition of our Jewish farmers is the self-reliance and the self-possession they manifest. They go

about their work with a positiveness and decision that denotes their knowledge of the worth and value of self-reliance. There is in their manner of action none of the unnecessary hesitation and wavering, so painfully noticeable in the life and action of our poor Jews in the ghetto.

These, in part, are the achievements of the Agriculturists' Aid Society in the past. Will the future out-do the past? There can be no reasonable doubt that which has been done, in a small way, in the past to bring the poor, able-bodied and willing-to-work Jew to take up farming as his occupation, can be done, on a much larger scale, in the future. Where seventy parties have been benefited by our work in the last twelve years, five hundred should be affected in the same manner during the next ten years to come. Conditions are now by far more favorable to the work than what they were twelve years ago. We have the benefit of the experience gained in the work during the past years. We now can understand why the many efforts to colonize our Russian brethren have so often miscarried, and we have learned what means to apply in order to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. All this, however, we mention but incidentally; there are better and more valid reasons why the work should, and must meet with better success in the future.

### FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

The general trend of opinion, as to farming, among those who are the chief concern in this question, is now such that it is promising for the success of the undertaking. The ambition to be a farmer is now fostered by many poor Jews, who, physically, are pre-eminently fit for the calling. Years ago the predominating element among those who presented themselves to us as would-be-farmers, was composed of poor delinquents, weak in body and not strong in will; unfits, whom we are accustomed to see at the doors of our charitable institutions. To-day by far a better element seek our assistance. Able-bodied young men, garment-makers, operators and pressers, as well as peddlers, make up the great majority of those who desire to change their occupation, and thus escape the sad fate which must be theirs in the city, by establishing themselves as farmers in the country. Not a few of our present applicants are artisans, such as carpenters, painters and blacksmiths. And the desire of these people to change their mode of living, is a strong and earnest one. It is not a mere whim of an unsettled or eccentric mind. Rather



than that; it is a well calculated resolution, arrived at after reckoning with present conditions and future possibilities. Though our applicants may not be able to dilate in well rounded phrases, and in logically constructed sentences on economic questions as they present themselves under the ruling conditions in the ghetto, yet, their words leave no room for any doubt that they fully appreciate their sad position in the city. Again, when speaking of the work and the hardships that await them in the contry, should they be enabled to settle as agriculturists, they prove, by clear statements, that they comprehend the situation. They know that to take up 80 acres of uncultivated prairie or wood land, and endeavor to turn such land into a farm, is no sinecure. However, they argue that, while the city offers them but hardship in the present, when they are yet able to work, and destitution in the future, when age will disable them, the country, on the other hand, though conditioning hardship and privation at the outset, holds out the promise of a home and of comfort for the near future, and for old age.

### FARMER COMMUNITIES.

Another fact that will serve as no mean factor in the work of promoting agricultural pursuits among our poor Jews, is that many of our poor brethren, who will now set out as farmers, will not necessarily have to endure the isolation experienced by our settlers of former years. The colonization of Russian Jews *en masse* is, as we have always contended, impracticable and unadvisable. In fact, the formation of a Jewish farmers' community, composed as such community will of necessity have to be, of inexperienced farmers, is, indeed, chimerical, and, if forced into realization, will not stand for any length of time. This, however, does not exclude the possibility of Jewish farmer communities. The Russian Jew who desires to become a farmer in this country, has indeed to set out at his task without the advantages of the community, and has to endure the hardships of an isolated life. However, the development of a Jewish center among these of our brethren who have already acquired some knowledge of farming, and who have adopted themselves, even if only partly so, to the life of the agriculturist in this country, is as natural as it is desirable. Such a center, when once created, will be as staple and enduring, as the religious and social centers of other people of one denomination, created in the midst of their individual and established homes. Already the formation of such Jewish farmers' centers are manifesting themselves in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and in the Dakotas. They are yet, so to speak, in an embryonic state, but their service in the work of

making farmers of our poor homeless brethren, is of no mean importance. They do, and will contribute largely to the comfort and success of the newcomers and thus help the work considerably.

A case of recent occurrence well illustrates this point. One of our proteges, a former unsuccessful peddler in Chicago, but now a successful farmer of six years' standing in South Dakota, reading in the papers of the recent emigration of the Roumanian Jews to this country, wrote to us, that if there be among the immigrants one who desired to become a farmer, we should send such immigrant out to Dakota, and he, our farmer, shall see to it that, for the present, the newcomer gets a home and employment on the farm and later he, our farmer, will assist the stranger to establish himself as an agriculturist in the neighborhood. We forwarded the letter to the committee in New York, and the desired party was found among the immigrants. He was sent out to Dakota, where he arrived in due time, and where he was received and cared for by our farmer. Though a perfect stranger in the country, and without knowing a word of the language of the land, it was possible to place this Roumanian Jew in a position where the future is promising for him, and where he, according to his own reports, feels perfectly at home, contented and happy.

### OUR DUTY.

With these changed conditions in favor of the work in hand, may we not look for a favorable answer to the question of farming among the Jews as, at least, a partial solution of the economic problem that confronts us now? *Can* the Jew make a farmer? This has been demonstrated, though in a small yet in a most effective way, by our farmers. *Will* the Jew make a farmer? Will the many, who push, and cut and crush one another in an unpromising struggle for a livelihood carried on in the over-congested quarters in our cities be helped to seek the wide and open country and there find the God-blessed avenue that leads, through honest and useful labor, to a happy and contented life? The answer to this question must come from those who are able to give financial aid to the work of promoting agricultural pursuits among the poor Jews. Hundreds of poor Jews, physically and mentally well fitted for the purpose, desire to become farmers. They are anxious to leave the city and try to make homes for their families in the country, by either filing a homestead claim on government land, or by purchasing at a reasonable price a piece of good fertile soil, and work on the same as agriculturists. Will they be assisted to carry out their good intentions? Will the work, which has for its purpose the assist-

ing of these people in their endeavor, be upheld? Surely, if pre-eminence in usefulness entitles any undertaking to marked consideration, this work of assisting our poor Jewish brethren to become farmers makes good its claim.

### PERMANENT FUND.

We feel warranted, therefore, to propose the raising of a permanent fund, which will perpetuate the work. One hundred thousand dollars will make it possible for our Society to settle annually from forty to fifty families on as many homesteads; the money invested in each case will revert back to the Fund in the course of a few years, and will be available to settle others in the same manner. The land of each farmer to form the basis of security for the repayment of the loan made to him for the purpose of establishing his home. The repayment of the invested money may, indeed, in some cases be delayed for a number of years, the security, however, which must increase in value with every improvement made on the land, will amply protect the fund, and guard against an ultimate loss of the investment.

The possibility of raising such a large Fund for a work which is of more than ordinary interest, whether regarded from an economic or from a charitable point of view, can scarcely be questioned. It probably may take two or three years to raise one hundred thousand dollars, but, as the whole of the money is not needed at once, the work could go on uninterruptedly, if only a part of the Fund were available. The success of the work, as it goes on, will then contribute to the realization of the hope to bring the Fund up to the high mark set for it.

### CONCLUSION.

With such a Fund, and carefully guiding the work, the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society will contribute, in a manner more telling than any other organization, to the elevation and betterment of the social and moral standing of the Jewish poor in our land. Of this we are sure; we only wish all our people to know it, and, knowing it, to give the work the best assistance within the reach of their ability.

The pressing necessity of this work, and the advisability to extend it to the utmost possible limits, can never be questioned. Whatever be the conditions in other countries, here in America, the home and refuge of the poor and oppressed of all peoples, we must never cease to strive for the true and complete emancipation of our poor brethren. We must endeavor to root their welfare in an occupation over which sharp and destructive competition can have no sway, and which makes



for the upbuilding of the home—in the truest sense of the term—in a most positive manner. Husbandry is that occupation, and taken up by our Russian and Roumanian Jews will prove the greatest emancipator for them.

Secured in the rural home, and surrounded by conditions favorable to order and sobriety prevalent among the rural population in our western country, our Jewish brethren will soon yield to the healthy and good influences of the land. They will acquire the taste for an occupation which, more than any other within the reach of man, tends to further self-reliance and self-respect. These priceless qualities will strengthen the character of our crushed-down poor, and neutralize the pusillanimity and the mistrust so painfully manifest in their disposition. The baleful effects of a life lived within a sphere of oppressive anxiety for the present, and continuous fear for the future will be exterminated. With these miseries—the concomitants of the life of our poor Jewish people in the “pale” of Russian restrictions, or within the surroundings of Galician ignorance and Roumanian bigotry; or even in the voluntarily constituted ghettos in the cities of our own country—will also vanish the superficial carelessness of a people whose capacity for industry, economy and frugality, even under conditions but half way favorable for the practice of these virtues, can never be over-estimated.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. LEVY, Secretary.

DETAIL REPORT  
OF THE  
LOCATION AND CONDITION  
OF THE  
**Homesteads and Rented Farms,**  
SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE BY, AND THE  
PRESENT STANDING OF OUR FARMERS.

# JEWISH FARMERS

IN THE

## MIDDLE-WEST.

No.	NAME	Post Office Address	Settled	Members in Family		
				Adults	Chil'n	Total
1	Israel Berman	Redwood Falls, Minn.	1888	3	2	5
2	Samuel Berman	" " "	"	3	4	7
3	Barnet Cohn	" " "	"	1		1
4	Ralph Redman	" " "	"	2	1	3
5	Phil. Greenberg	Benzion, N. D.	"	4	5	9
6	Israel Miel	Iola, P. O., N. D.	"	2		2
7	Max Miel	" " "	"	1		1
8	Isaac Redman	Redwood Falls, Minn.	1889	2	4	6
9	Myer Caloff	Benzion, N. D.	"	2	5	7
10	John Caloff	" " "	"	2	1	3
11	R. Shlomoson	" " "	"	1	2	3
12	I. Berliner	Twelve Corners, Mich.	1890	4	3	7
13	L. Loebovitch	Burns, Minn.	"	2	4	6
14	Hyman Barnett	" " "	"	2	3	5
15	Simon Block	Iberia, " "	"	2	4	6
16	Michael Morris	" " "	"	3	4	7
17	David Bernstein	Comfry, " "	1891	2	4	6
18	E. Lashinsky	" " "	"	3	4	7
19	J. Goldberg	Starkweather P. O. N. D.	"	2	2	4
20	David Boehm	Bridgman, Mich.	1892	2	3	5
21	H. Hillman	Benton Harbor, " "	"	2	2	4
22	David Ruben	Iola, P. O., N. D.	"	4	1	5
23	Abe Robinson	Magnolia, Iowa,	"	1	1	2
24	Moses Brahl	Redwood Falls, Minn.	"	3	2	5
25	Aaron Melech	" " "	"	2	6	8
26	Israel Edelstein	Almena, Wis.	1893	1	4	6
27	Moritz Edelstein	" " "	"	2		2
28	Abraham Marks	Twelve Corners, Mich.	"	2	3	5
29	Ben. Marks	" " "	"	2		2
30	B. Canter	Benzion, N. D.	"	2	5	7
31	Abraham Edelman	" " "	"	2	2	4
32	Victor Shynman	Bridgman, Mich.	"	2	2	4
33	Selig Caplan	" " "	"	2	1	3
34	Moses Targowsky	" " "	"	2	3	5
35	Ezra Goldman	" " "	"	2	4	6
36	Henry Katz	Arland, Wis.	1894	2	2	4
37	Chas. Perlman	" " "	"	2	1	3
38	Sol. Fredkowsky	" " "	"	4	7	11
39	Hyman Alswang	" " "	"	2		2
40	Abraham Caloff	Iola, P. O., N. D.	"	2	4	6
41	Saul Caloff	" " "	"	2	4	6
42	Moses Caloff	" " "	"	2		2
43	Sholom Caloff	" " "	"	2		2
44	Marcus Goldman	Elba, Iowa	"	2	1	3
45	Harry Newman	Blumfield, Ill.	"	3	1	4
46	Ben. Saloshin	Turtle Lake, Wis.	1895	2	3	5
47	George Alexander	Calhoun, Ill.	"	3		3
48	Isaac Baker	Benzion, N. D.	"	1		1
49	Louis Britsk	Delmont, S. D.	"	2	5	7
50	Abr. Horowitz	Berrien Sprigs, Mich.	1896	2	1	3



# Jewish Farmers in the Middle-West,

[CONTINUED.]

No.	NAME	Post Office Address		Settled	Members in Family		
					Adults	Chil'n	Total
51	Hyman Krinsky	Lake City,	Iowa,	1896	3	4	7
52	Simon Schwartz	Magnolia,	"	"	2	4	6
53	Is. Lewinson	Turtle Lake,	Wis.	"	3	3	6
54	Abr. Rachner	Benzion,	N. D.	"	2	4	6
55	Jake Berkowitz	Iola,	"	"	1		1
56	Ike Edelman	Benzoin,	"	1897	1		1
57	E. Hochberger	Berrien Spring,	Mich.	"	3	3	6
58	Emanuel Brodsky	Calhoun,	Iowa,	"	2	3	5
59	Wolf Shereviz	Iola, P. O.	N. D.	1898	2	2	4
60	S. Frankel	"	"	"	3		3
61	Jacob Stark	Turtle Lake,	Wis.	"	2	4	6
62	Solomon Chayet	"	"	"	2	2	4
63	Abraham Brooks	Drexel,	Ill.	"	2	3	5
64	S. Levy	Benton Harbor,	Mich.	1899	3	2	5
65	Moritz Loble	Willow Springs	Ill.	"	2		2
66	D. Horivitz	Iola, P. O.	N. D.	"	1		1
67	Louis Katzloff	"	"	"	2	2	4
68	Joseph Glick	Benzion,	"	1900	1		1
69	Isaac Peyes	Iola,	"	"	1		1
70	Louis Brown	Crofts,	N. D.	"	2	3	5
71	Hyman Brody	Bismark,	"	"	2	4	6
					151	163	314

# PURCHASED HOMESTEADS.

Farm No.	Acres	Owners of Homesteads	Cost of Land	Cash invested by Purchasers	Present value of Land & Bldgs.	Incumbrance on Homesteads
1	80	Barnet Cohn	\$ 400	\$ 100	\$1200	—
2	120	Berman Brothers	600	150	1800	\$ 300
3	80	Ralph Redman	400	100	1200	—
4	320	Phil. Greenberg	700	250	3000	—
5	80	Isaac Redman	400	100	1200	—
6	34	B. Berliner	2400	1500	4000	—
7	80	Leb Lebovitch	480	200	1200	400
8	80	Hyman Barnett	480	200	1200	400
9	80	Simon Block	480	200	1200	—
10	80	M. Morris	480	200	1200	300
11	120	David Bernstein	720	200	1800	500
12	40	Israel Lashinsky	260	100	900	—
13	16	David Boehm	1250	500	2000	600
14	20	W. Hillman	2000	1500	3000	—
15	120	Abe Robinson	960	250	1500	500
16	40	Moses Brahl	320	125	750	—
17	80	Edelstein Bros.	480	200	900	200
18	120	Aaron Melech	960	600	1800	—
19	160	Bernstein & Alter	4000	800	4800	2500
20	17	Marks Brothers	1600	1000	2400	350
21	240	Alswang et al	1760	600	2750	1300
22	40	Shynman et al	1200	250	1500	750
23	320	Meyer Caloff	1000	750	2500	—
24	60	Benj. Saloshin	480	100	720	300
25	80	Simon Schwartz	2000	800	2750	1000
26	60	Isidore Lewinson	480	50	600	300
27	160	E. Hochberger	2850	900	3000	1900
28	140	Stark & Chayet	1440	250	1800	1000
29	40	S. Levy	6000	5000	8000	1900
30	80	Emanuel Brodsky	2400	500	3300	2000

2987

\$38.980

\$17.475

\$63.970

\$16.500

# PURCHASED HOMESTEADS.

Farm No.	BUILDINGS						LIVE STOCK					Value of Live Stock	Value of Implements	Total
	Dwellings	Barns	Stables	Granaries	Sheds	Corn Cribs	Horses	Oxen	Cows,	Calves	Sheep			
1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	5	4	-	\$300	\$200	\$ 500
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	6	2	18	500	450	950
3	1	1	1	2	1	1	12	-	13	12	-	800	225	1025
4	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	3	2	-	275	200	475
5	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	800	100	900
6	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	120	100	220
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	16	400	300	700
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	12	400	400	800
9	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	3	1	19	300	300	600
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	14	450	300	750
11	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	4	2	10	300	300	600
12	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	150	75	225
13	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	100	100	200
14	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	18	225	150	375
15	1	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	5	3	9	400	350	750
16	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	2	10	275	200	475
17	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	3	8	250	150	400
18	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	5	5	-	450	400	850
19	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	100	75	175
20	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	6	10	350	100	450
21	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	-	275	125	400
22	3	3	1	-	-	-	2	2	9	8	16	750	500	1250
23	1	2	1	-	1	1	9	-	6	12	-	650	250	900
24	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	2	7	5	15	550	175	725
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	-	4	3	-	450	250	700
26	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	3	8	300	200	500
27	1	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	3	2	-	250	150	400
28	1	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	5	4	-	300	200	500
29	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	9	200	150	350
30	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	175	125	300
33	35	22	19	20	10		78	23	128	97	192	\$10.845	\$6.600	\$17.445



## Homestead Claims on Government Lands.

No.	Acres	Settler	BUILDINGS				LIVE STOCK			Total Value
			Dwelling House	Barn	Stable	Granary	Horses	Cows	Calves	
1	160	Israel Miel	1	1	1	1	7	5	10	\$1500
2	160	Max Miel	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	800
3	160	John Caloff	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1000
4	160	R. Schlomison	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1000
5	160	J. Goldberg	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1200
6	160	David Rubin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
7	160	B. Canter	1	1	—	1	3	2	3	1000
8	160	Abr. Edelman	1	1	—	1	5	4	6	1250
9	160	Abe Caloff	1	1	—	1	7	8	14	1400
10	160	Saul Caloff	1	1	1	1	8	8	12	1500
11	320	Moses Caloff	1	1	1	1	5	11	9	2000
12	160	Sholom Caloff	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	800
13	160	Isaac Baker	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	900
14	160	Abraham Rachner	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	1000
15	160	Jake Berkowitz	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	800
16	160	Ike Edelman	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	750
17	160	Wolf Sherewitz	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	800
18	160	S. Frankel	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
19	80	D. Horivitz	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	400
20	160	Louis Katzliff	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	800
21	80	Joseph Glick	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
22	160	Isaac Peyes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
23	160	Louis Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	160	Hyman Brody	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3840			20	14	6	10	60	50	67	\$20,650

## Farmers on Rented Lands.

No.	Acres	Renter	LIVE STOCK				Value of Implements	Total
			Horses	Cows	Calves	Value		
1	169	Marcus Goldman	3	5	4	\$350	\$300	\$ 650
2	80	Harry Newman	2	4	4	400	300	700
3	80	George Alexander	2	3	2	250	250	500
4	240	Louis Britsk	11	28	20	1500	500	2000
5	40	Abe Horowitz	1	1	1	150	175	325
6	200	Hyman Krinsky	5	6	6	650	400	1050
7	60	Abraham Brooks	2	4	3	300	200	500
8	40	Moritz Loble	2	9	8	500	200	700
900			28	60	48	\$4,100	\$2,325	\$6425

FINANCIAL REPORT

AND

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

# STATE OF TREASURY

*November 1st, 1900.*

## Receipts.

To Cash from Contributions :

1 To General Fund.....	\$508.18	
2 " Permanent Fund.....	565.00	
3 " Fire Sufferers' Fund.....	877.25	\$1950.43

To Cash Borrowed :

From Leo Gans.....	\$200.00	
" C. Levy.....	500.00	
" Adolph Beck.....	300.00	1000.00
		<u>\$2950.43</u>

## Disbursements,

By Cash General Fund .....	\$1252.50	
" Fire Sufferers' Acc't.....	1140.73	
" Permanent Fund.....	585.00	\$2978.23
Treasury Overdrawn.....		\$ 27.80

# SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

## GENERAL FUND.

## Receipts.

To Contributions.....	\$508.18	
To Loans.....	1000.00	\$1508.18

## Disbursements.

By Transportation Acc't.....	\$211.19	
" Implements .....	287.21	
" Seed .....	37.13	
" Provision .....	142.90	
" Live-Stock .....	238.45	
" Building .....	192.39	
" Clothing and Shoes.....	38.80	
" Printing and Postage.....	67.18	
" Miscellaneous .....	37.25	\$12.52.50
Balance .....		\$255.68



## FIRE SUFFERERS' FUND.

### Receipts.

To Contributions.....	\$877.25	\$877.25
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### Disbursements.

By Building Acc't.....	\$787.80	
“ Implements Acc't.....	132.71	
“ Furniture “.....	101.11	
“ Clothing and Shoes.....	52.60	
“ Provisions.....	41.09	
“ Taxes Paid ...	25.42	\$1140.73
Overdraft.....		\$263.48

## PERMANENT FUND.

### Receipts.

To Contributions.....	\$565.00	565.00
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### Disbursements.

By Loan to Perlman and Katz..	\$300.00	
“ “ “ Abraham Brooks.....	285.00	\$585.00
Overdraft.....		\$20.00

## RECAPITULATION.

General Fund Balance . . .	\$255.68	
Fire Sufferers' Fund Balance (Overdrawn) . .		\$263.48
Permanent Fund “ (Overdrawn).....		20.00
Due from Bank of Commerce..		3.25
General Overdraft from Secretary.....	31.05	
	\$286.73	\$286.73
Net Deficit November 1st, 1900 ...		27.80

A. R. LEVY, Secretary.

# List of Mortgages on the Properties of our Farmers.

No. of Mortgage	Amount of Mortgage	Security	Mortgager	Mortgagee	Due	Interest Per ann.
1	\$ 300	1st Lien	Samuel Berman	Henry Woolf	1901	6
2	400	"	L. Lebovitch	S. Weinberger	1901	6
3	400	"	H. Barnett	Sam Mayer	Due	6
4	300	"	M. Morris	J. H. Hertz	1901	6
5	500	"	D. Bernstein	S. Guthman	Due	6
6	400	"	David Boehm	J. Fleming	1902	6
7	200	2d Lien	"	A. R. Levy	Due	No
8	300	1st Lien	H. Hillman	Samuel Gans	Liq'd	No
9	500	"	A. Robinson	Werner S. Byck	1892	6
10	200	"	I. Edelstein	Leo Gans	Due	No
11	350	"	Ben. Marks	Mrs. D. Kaufman	1903	4
12	750	"	V. Shyneman	J. H. Hirsch	1903	6
13	300	Chattel	Henry Katz	J. A. A. Sec'y	1901	4
14	1300	1st Lien	H. Alswang et al	Trustees Baron De Hirsch Fund	1912	4
15	150	Chattel	Marcus Goldman	A. Friend	Due	No
16	300	1st Lien	Ben Saloshin	Partlow	1900	6
17	300	Chattel	Hyman Krinsky	Mendelson Bros.	Due	No
18	600	1st Lien	Simon Schwartz	P. Henry	1901	6
19	300	"	I. Lewinson	Adolph Beck	1901	6
20	1500	"	E. Hochberger	Morgan Seymore	1902	6
21	400	2d Lien	"	"	1903	7
22	1500	1st Lien	E. Brodsky	W. Hiller	1902	6
23	500	2d Lien	"	C. Levy	Due	4
24	1000	1st Lien	Jacob Stark	Partrow	1903	6
25	285	Chattel	Abraham Brooks	J. A. A. Society	1902	4
26	1700	1st Lien	S. Levy	J. Greenfield	1904	6
27	500	2d Lien	"	J. A. I. A. Society	1906	4
28	350	Chattel	Moritz Loble	J. Harry Selz	1902	4

The above list does not include \$2500. due on lands held under contract from the Knapp Stout Company of Menomonie, Wis., and worked by four of our farmers.

## FOUNDERS.

Congregation B'nai Abraham of Chicago,

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch,

Herman Felsenthal,

Samuel Gans,

Adolph Loeb,

Abraham R. Levy,

Israel Cowen,

Julius Rappaport.



## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PERMANENT FUND.

Ladies' Society of Congregation B. A.

Congregation B'nai Abraham,

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch,

A. R. Levy,

Samuel Gans,

Morris Selz,

Nathan Neufeld.



# LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

## DONATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS.

Congregation B'nai Abraham, Chicago, Ill.....	\$300 00
" Beth Ahaba, Richmond, Va.....	32 15
Ladies of Congregation Anshe Emeth, Peoria, Ill.....	30 00
Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, New York, N. Y.....	25 00
" Shereth Israel, Cincinnati, O.....	25 00
" Rodeph Sholem, Alleghany, Pa.....	25 00
" Temple Israel, New York, N. Y.....	25 00
" K'nesseth Israel, Birmingham, Ala.....	25 00
" Ohabe Sholem, Boston, Mass.....	25 00
" Emanuel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	20 00
" B'nai Jeshurun, Des Moines, Ia.....	20 00
" Chizuk Emmunah, Baltimore, Md.....	19 00
" Beth Israel, Boston, Mass.....	15 00
" Ahavath Sholom, Nashville, Tenn.....	15 00
" Temple Israel, Amsterdam, N. Y.....	13 20
" Zion, Appleton, Wis.....	12 00
" Ahavath Sholom, Lingonier, Ind.....	11 00
" B'nai Jeshurun, Newark, N. J.....	10 00
Gan Eden Lodge, I. O. B. B. Terre Haute, Ind.....	10 00
Congregation L'shem Shomayim, Wheeling, W. V.....	10 00
" B'nai Jeshurun, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
" Hebrew, Montgomery, Ala.....	10 00
" Anshe Chesed, Scranton, Pa.....	10 00
" Rodeph Sholem, Youngstown, O.....	10 00
" B'nai Israel, Natchez, Miss.....	10 00
" Shaare Shomayim, Mobile, Ala.....	10 00
" B'nai Israel, Little Rock, Ark.....	10 00
" Ahavath Chesed, New York, N. Y.....	10 00
" B'nai Israel, Evansville, Ind.....	10 00
" Adath Israel, Boston, Mass.....	10 00
" Hebrew Benevolent, Atlanta, Ga.....	10 00
" Beth El Pensacola, Fa.....	10 00
" B'nai Jeshurun, Patterson, N. J.....	10 00
" Shaare Sholom, St. Joseph, Mo.....	10 00
Ladies' Society, Plymouth, Ind.....	10 00
Congregation K'nesseth Israel, Erie, Pa.....	8 50
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, Fort Wayne, Ind.....	8 00
Congregation B'nai Abraham, Portsmouth, O.....	7 50
" Emanuel, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5 00

Congregation B'nai Israel, Hamilton, Ohio .....	\$ 5 00
Hebrew Ladies' Society, " " .....	5 00
" " " El Paso, Texas .....	5 00
Congregation Mount Sinai, " " .....	5 00
" Hebrew, Indianapolis, Ind. ....	5 00
Les Moines Lodge, I. O. B. B. Des Moines, Ia. ....	5 00
Congregation Hand in Hand, New York, N. Y. ....	5 00
" B'nai Abraham, New Haven, Conn. ....	5 00
" B'nai Jacob, Louisville, Ky. ....	5 00
" B'nai Israel, Elizabeth, N. Y. ....	5 00
" Degel Israel, Lancaster, Pa. ....	5 00
" Anshe Emmeth, Baltimore, Md. ....	5 00
" Anshe Russia, Newark, N. J. ....	5 00
" B'nai Sholom, Brookhaven, Miss. ....	5 00
" B'nai Amoona, St. Louis, Mo. ....	5 00
" Benevolent, Granville, Miss. ....	5 00
" United Hebrew, Gainesville, Tex. ....	5 00
Charity Circle, Ottawa, Ill. ....	5 00
Hebrew Ladies' Society, Goshen, Ind. ....	5 00
Friendship Auxiliary, Harrisburg, Va. ....	5 00
Ladies' Society, Ardmon, I. T. ....	4 18
Sons of Israel, Binghamton, N. Y. ....	3 65
Congregation Gemilath Chesed, Port Gibson, Miss. ....	3 25
" Adath Jeshurun, Newport News, Va. ....	3 00
Burlington Lodge, I. O. B. B. Burlington, Ia. ....	2 00
Sabbath School, K. A. M. Chicago, Ill. ....	1 75
" " Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	1 00
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Through B. Newberger, St. Joseph, Mo. ....	21 50
" B. Lowenhaupt, Mt. Vernon, Ind. ....	13 50
" S Folz, Kalamazoo, Mich. ....	11 00
" L. Stern, Lawton, " ....	10 00
" S. Baldauf, Oskaloosa, Ia. ....	10 00
" J. Kaufman, Danville, Va. ....	10 15
" M. Cohen, Muncie, Ind. ....	9 00
" Mrs. Sarah B. Cohen, Goshen, Ind. ....	7 00
" M. M. Kaufman, Springfield, O. ....	6 15
" E. Kahn, Easton, Pa. ....	6 00
" M. Resen, Pontiac, Ill. ....	5 00
" F. Joel, Valparaiso, Ill. ....	5 00
" M. Netzorg, Bellfontaine, O. ....	4 00

### CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill. ....	\$125 00
Samuel Gans, " " .....	30 00
Chas. I. and Jacob J. Goodhart, (In Memory of their Mother) .....	25 00
Herman Felsenthal, Chicago, Ill. ....	10 00
S. Buchsbaum, (In honor of his son Persie) .....	10 00

Frank Strausser,	Chicago, Ill	\$ 5 00
Harry Woolf,	" "	5 00
Chas. B. Hefter,	" "	3 00
Nathan Franks,	" "	2 50
I. W. Bernheimer,	Louisville, Ky	10 00
E. Poznansky Co.,	Chippewa Falls, Ia.	3 00
A. H. Hiller,	" " "	2 00
Gilbert Loewe,	" " "	2 00
L. Amdinsky,	" " "	1 00
Rabbi Frederick Cohen,	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	2 00
Abraham Oppenheimer,	" " "	1 00
Aaron Rothschild,	" " "	10 00
Ben. Rothschild,	" " "	1 00
Mrs. A. S. Lauferty,	" " "	1 00
Miss Mollie Greensfelder,	" " "	50
L. Freiburger & Son,	" " "	5 00
Mrs. Max B. Fischer,	" " "	1 00
Isidor Lehman,	" " "	1 00
A. Whil, Butte, Mont,		5 00
Henry Jonas, Butte, Mont.		2 00
Rabbi M. Eisenberg, Butte, Mont.		1 00
" Franklin, Detroit, Mich.		5 00
" David Philipson, Cincinnati, Ohio		5 00
Mrs. H. Jonap,	" "	2 00
Mrs. J. Weil,	" "	1 00
N. D. Cohen,	" "	10 00
J. Kronacher,	" "	1 00
Wm. Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa.		10 00
Louis Wolf,	" "	10 00
Levi Mayer,	" "	5 00
Simon Loeb,	" "	2 00
Cash,	" "	2 00
Rabbi S. N. Deinard, Terre Haute, Ind.		1 00
" Harry Weiss, Waco, Texas		5 00
Wm. Goldstein, St. Louis, Mo.		5 00
Julius Rothschild, St. Louis, Mo.		5 00
L. Strauss,	" " "	5 00
B. P. Stromberg,	" " "	5 00
Abe Lehman,	Peru, Indiana	5 00
H. Baer,	" "	2 00
Chas. Krause & Sons,	" "	2 00
Wm. Levi,	" "	2 00
Mrs. M. Oppenheimer,	Peru, Indiana	2 00
" Sol. Cohn,	" "	1 00
Jerome Herff,	" "	1 00
Julius Falk,	" "	1 00
David Kittner,	" "	1 00
Nathan Loventhal,	" "	1 00
Felix Moses,	" "	1 00
Sam Levi,	" "	50
Mrs. Chas. Herff,	" "	50



Rabbi Dr. Max Landsberger, Rochester, N. Y.	\$ 5 00
" M. Salzman, Vilkes,-Barre, Pa.	2 00
Rev. Joseph Herz, Columbus, Miss.	2 00
Oscar Solomon, Cedar Rapids, Ia	5 00
M. Lewenstein, " "	1 00
N. Raphael, Creston, Ia	2 00
R. Weiss, " "	2 00
J. Friend, " "	2 00
H. Newman, " "	1 50
J. Stortz, " "	1 00
I. Goldman, Holland, Michigan	2 00
A. I. Kramer, " "	2 00
J. Wise, " "	2 00
J. Lauman & Bros., Attica, Ind.	2 00
L. S. Leon, " "	1 00
M. Schwartz, " "	1 00
Lee Lauman, " "	50
Mrs. R. Pfeifer, " "	50
Henry Loeb, Sr, " "	25
Adolph Bernstein, Marshalltown, Ia	1 00
Chas. Bernstein, " "	1 00
Mrs. P. A. Stern, " "	1 00
Henry Altshuler, " "	1 00
J. M. Friedman, " "	1 00
H. Singer, " "	1 00
L. L. Putzel, " "	1 00
H. Pappe, " "	1 00
A. A. Greenbaum, " "	1 00
Master Maurice Bernstein, " "	1 00
Louis Katz Mattoon, Ill.	40 00
Louis D. Lehman, " "	
Brawn & Scholhof " "	
M. Kahn, " "	
A. Sommers, " "	
B. Wolf, " "	
M. Rosenstrauch, " "	40 00
Nathan Meyer Wabash, Ind.	
Belman, Wolf & Co., " "	
Simon & Bockman, " "	
Simon Bros., " "	
Ben Wolf, " "	
Dave Marks " "	
I. Newman, " "	
Rindsberg & Wolf, " "	
Herman Wolf, " "	
P. Frensdorf, " "	
Jake Herff, " "	
New York Store, " "	
W. B. Loewenberg, " "	
M. Solomon, Council Bluffs, Ia	
S. Weinberg, " "	

S. Friedman, Council Bluffs, Ia.....	50
M. Band, " ".....	50
S. Snyder, " ".....	25
J. Stein, " ".....	25
W. Lebovitz, " ".....	25
L. Rosenfeld, " ".....	25
Cash, " ".....	25
S. Cheeness, " ".....	25
I. Godowsky, Canton, Ill.....	1 00
D. L. Silverman, Kirkland, Ill....	2 00
Hon. Barnett Nathan, Alton, Ill ..	1 50
A. Loeb, Frankton, Ind....	1 00
Max Kohner, Libertyville, Ill.....	1 00
A. Mayer, Shawneetown, Ill.....	10 00
I. L. Steinberg, Spring Valley, Ill.....	2 00
Hecht Bros., Charles City, Ia.....	3 00
Charles Feldstein, Marinette, Wis ..	2 00
L. Rosen, Muskegon, Mich.....	3 00
Raphael Katz, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	2 00
Aaron Levy, Butler, Ind.....	2 00
S. S. Altschuler, Oelwein, Ia.....	7 00
H. Lewis & Bro., Highland, Wis.....	10 00
L. & A. Wolff, Manchester, Ia.....	5 00
Benj. Baer, Decorah, Ia.....	5 00
L. Oransky, Estherville, Ia.....	5 00
Phil. Adler, Lebanon, Ind.....	2 00
David Jacobson, Greenville, Mich.....	50
J. Klein, Washington, Ia.....	2 00
Samuel Bendit, St. Clair, Mich.....	1 00
I. Simon, Shawman, Wis.....	1 00
S. Wertheimer, Belle Plains, Ia.....	5 00
D. H. Wise, Mt. Vernon, Ill.....	1 00
Leon Eliaschow, Cayuga, Ind.....	1 00
Louis Solomon, Coldwater, Mich ..	10 00
S. Goldstein, Gladstone, Mich ..	5 00
J. J. Rubenstein, Belleville, Ill.....	1 00
Myer Bros., Mt. Pulaski, Ia ..	1 00
Block Bros., Manson, Ia.....	5 00
A. H. Cohen, Logan, Ia.....	2 00
I. Loewenstein, Rockford, Ill.....	2 00
Louis Fuicks, Wyoming, Ill ..	2 50
Wilk Bros., Beaver Dam, Wis.....	3 00
H. Meyers & Son, Robinson, Ill.....	1 00
Levy Cohen Co., East St. Louis, Ill.....	5 00
D. H. Harrison, St. Louis, Mich.....	1 00
D. Washauer, Madison, Ill.....	3 00
Ben. Friedberg, Monroe, Mich.....	2 00
Mendelsohn Bros, Lake City, Ia.....	2 00
M. Younker, Keokuk, Ia.....	3 00
Bleich & Klein, Rockford, Ohio ..	5 00
L. Rosenthal, Moline, Ill.....	5 00

Straus & Bro., Pittsfield, Ill.	\$ 5 00
James Levy, Dubuque, Iowa.	1 00
M. Israel, Cedar Falls, Iowa	2 00
Bernstein Bros., Spring Valley, Ill.	2 00
J. L. Weisman, East Jordan, Minn.	1 00
M. A. Kahn, Ishpeming, Mich	2 00
Mayer Bros., Lincoln, Neb	5 00
D. Sugar, Lake Ville, Ill	2 00
J. Oppenheimer, Hartford, Mich	2 00
Blotzky Bros., Des Moines, Iowa.	1 00
A. Blumenthal, Fremont, Neb.	2 00
Moses & Edelman, Jordan, Minn	2 00
Jos. Guggenheim, Galena, Ill.	1 00
M. Lustigs and friend, Hastings, Neb.	2 50
John Silverstein & Co., Pearl City, Ill.	2 00
A. Jacobson, Waukesha, Wis	5 00
J. Rosenstock, Warsaw, Ind.	1 00
S. Wolff & Son, Racine, Wis.	5 00
Frank Levy, Paulding, Ohio	2 00
A. Lustfield, Crystal Lake, Mich.	1 00
S. Levine, La Harp, Ill.	5 00
S. Rappaport, Ottawa, Ohio.	2 00
J. Jacob, Ames, Iowa.	1 00
E. Alexander, New Philadelphia, Ohio.	5 00
Jacob Ulman, Titusville, Pa	2 50
Joseph Katzenstein, Bushnell, Ill.	5 00
J. Klein, Mineral Point, Ohio.	1 00
H. Goldsmith, Connersville, Pa.	1 00
James Black, Waterloo, Iowa.	5 00
David Rosenberg, Vienona, Ill.	50
A. Friedman, Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
L. S. Loeb, Duluth, Minn	5 00
J. R. Einstein, Kittanning, Pa.	2 00
M. A. Loeb & Son, Du Bois, Pa.	1 00
K. Greenberg, Bay City, Mich	1 50
Charles Seeligman, Grand Haven, Mich.	1 00
Feibel Bros., Hillsboro, Ohio.	5 00
Loewenstein Bros., Canton, Ohio.	3 00
M. S. Oppenheimer, Hutchinson, Minn	1 00
W. Lausky, Ann Arbor, Mich	5 00
A. W. Lewinstein, Midland, Mich.	1 00
L. Loveman, Peninsula, Ohio	1 00
B. Baer, Oil City, Pennsylvania.	1 00
M. L. Jacobson, Valley Juntion, Iowa	1 00
William Wolf & Co., Pomeroy, Ohio.	50
Julius Rosenburg, Granite City, Illinois	5 00
A. Levy, Walsenburg, Colorado.	5 00
Ed. Aaron, Woodville, Mississippi.	5 00
Mayer Levi, Rock Island, Illinois.	1 00
S. Simon, Ida Grove, Iowa.	5 00
Friedman & Liebsohn, Victor, Iowa.	2 00



M. Levy & Co., Iron Mountain, Michigan.....	\$ 7 00
Blum Bros., Bellaire, Ohio.....	4 00
Mayer & Degroot, Bellaire, Ohio.....	1 00
Charles Rosenthal, Traverse City, Michigan.....	5 00
I. Meyerstein & Son, Virden, Illinois.....	2 00
Morris Cohn, Lima, Ohio.....	2 00
Levi Hirschberg, Newark, Ohio.....	1 00
S. Cohn, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.....	5 00
Henry Hirsch, Archbold, Ohio.....	5 00
Samuel Kahn, Hamilton, Ohio.....	5 00
Isaac Abeles, Galesburg, Illinois.....	1 00
Sol Goodman, Sullivan, Indiana.....	1 00
Herman Arndt, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.....	5 00
S. Leiserowitz, Cullum, Illinois.....	5 20
Louis Greenwood, Niles, Ohio.....	1 00
Sol Lowendorf, Niles, Ohio.....	1 00
Samuel Lovitz, Sparta, Illinois.....	1 00
George Hirsch, Austin, Minnesota.....	2 00
S. Heller, St. John, Michigan.....	1 00
S. Somerfield, Frankfort, Indiana.....	1 00
H. Rubinsky & Son, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.....	1 00
Wise Bros., Yazoo City, Mississippi.....	5 00
M. R. Saal, Petersburg, Virginia.....	1 00
Abraham Feldman, Hautzdale, Pennsylvania.....	1 00
S. Weis, Salin's Grove, Pennsylvania.....	3 00
S. Hirsch, Fayette, Mississippi.....	5 00
E. R. Levy, Folson, Colorado.....	1 00
Isaac Bachrach, Plymouth, Ohio.....	5 00
Isaac Levi, Cleveland, Ohio.....	10 00
R. M. Newstadt, La Salle, Illinois.....	2 50
S. Friedman, Rockford, Illinois.....	2 00
S. Stein, Columbus, Indiana.....	1 00
D. Levinson, Columbus, Indiana.....	2 00
S. Moritz, Keota, Iowa.....	1 00
S. Arnstein, South Omaha, Iowa.....	25
John Marx, Menasha, Wisconsin.....	1 00
Jacob Kuttner, Rome, Georgia.....	5 00
I. Lewin, Leipsic, Ohio.....	1 00
A. Cohn, George, Iowa.....	1 00
Moses Herskowitz, Galion, Ohio.....	1 00
Sol Frank, Petersburg, Indiana.....	2 00
Clarence Seaman, Charles City, Iowa.....	2 00
Simon Wachtel, Aspen, Colorado.....	10 00
Jacob Livingston & Co., Carlisle, Pennsylvania.....	5 00
Philip Nusbaum & Co., Bradford, Pennsylvania.....	10 00
S. C. Greenwald, Bradford, Pennsylvania.....	2 00
Max Solomon, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.....	5 00

## DONATIONS OTHER THAN MONEY.

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Nathan Neufeld, Esq., Chicago, 160 acres of land.

### FURNITURE.

Samuel Winternitz, 661 South Center Avenue, Chicago.

Mrs. Samuel Grossman, 1164 West Congress Street, Chicago.

### FLOUR.

John B. A. Kern & Sons, 105 Randolph Street, 2 barrels.

H. Popper & Co., 74-76 West Lake Street, 3 barrels.

J. W. Eckhard, Union and Washington Streets, 4 barrels.

Hubbard Milling Co., 34 Clark Street, 2 barrels.

### WEARING APPAREL.

Mrs. L. Goodman, 3238 Forest Avenue. Chicago.

Mrs. D. Nast, 3635 Michigan Avenue. "

Mrs. I. Klawans, 3900 Wentworth Avenue. "

Mrs. J. Marcus, 806 Washington Boulevard. "

Mrs. C. Strauss, 3638 Cottage Grove Avenue. "

Mrs. M. Hirsch, 44 Clifton Avenue. "

Mrs. J. Manheimer, 3425 Wabash Avenue. "

Mrs. I. Beiersdorf, 5447 Ellis Avenue. "

Mrs. M. A. Cohen, 3335 Calumet Avenue. "

Miss Sadie American, 3130 Vernon Avenue. "

Mrs. E. B. Wyle, 6237 Kimbark Avenue. "

Mrs. Frank Strausser, 3926 Lake Avenue. "

Mrs. S. Rosenthal, Petoskey, Mich.

Isaac Berg, Wilmington, Ohio.

S. Fechheimer, Wilmington, Ohio.

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### **CORRECTION.**

The Post office address of Simon Block and Michael Morris, who live in Iberia township, is Redwood Falls, and of L. Lebovitch and H. Barnett, who live in Burns, is New Ulm, Minn.